

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1837

#### Iron Ore in Winslow.

We had the pleasure, the other day of examining a deposit of Iron ore in the town of Winslow, in this county, on the farm of Mr. Proctor, about a mile from Waterville Bridge. There appears to be a large quantity there. It is the bog iron ore of a rich variety; lies near the surface of the soil, and can be easily obtained. We feel gratified in ascertaining these facts, because they are developments of the resources of our State, and a knowledge of them enables us to look in the right place for a supply of such things, when they are much needed.

It may be laid down as indisputable, that a country which has a plenty of good soil, iron ore, lime, and coal, is a rich country, and may bid the world defiance, as it respects a supply of its wants. With the exception of coal we have all the others in abundance already known, and new localities are every day discovered. But as to the independence, that is another part of the story. We know of but one furnace in the State that smelts iron ore, while we buy immensely from the furnaces of other States. Would it not be well for some of the enterprising citizens of Waterville to look into this business. They are well situated for this kind of operations. Possessing as they do, water power to an almost unlimited extent, situated at the head of boat navigation, and in the centre of a fertile and growing section of the country, surely every prospect urges them to such an undertaking, with almost the certainty of success.

**GRAIN WORM—WEEVIL, &c. &c.** Much alarm is felt by the farmers in many parts of the State, on account of the prevalence of an insect among their wheat. This insect is found in the ear of the grain between the chaff (glume) and the kernel, in the shape of a little reddish worm. It is called the weevil, but we are satisfied it is no weevil, nor do we think it is the genuine *grain worm* which sometimes makes such havoc with the wheat crop, and has rendered its successful culture almost impossible, in some parts of New York and Vermont.

The grain worm either lays its egg within the kernel, or when it is hatched the worm eats into it, and devours the whole of the farinaceous part or flour, leaving nothing but the hull. Now we have seen nothing of such work as yet, in the present crop. We suspect that our correspondent H. K. in another part of this day's paper, is in the right in regard to the manner in which the insect in question operates upon the kernel.

We wish that some of our friends who have lei-

sure would look carefully into the matter—would catch and preserve specimens of the fly which they know from ocular demonstration is the parent of the worm—would also preserve specimens of the worm, and watch its movements—would ascertain what it does actually subsist upon—what becomes of it when it has rolled itself up for a change—how long it remains in the chrysalis state, and in short, learn the whole history, and let us know whether it is the real *simon pure* grain worm or not.

Some are proposing to cut their wheat down for fodder. We hope no one will do this hastily, for we believe that the insect which we refer to will not do much mischief; as we before observed, we do not think that he is the *little great* destroyer which is in reality so much to be feared.

**MUDDY WATER.** *Extract of a letter dated Richmond, 14th July, 1837.*

"The soil in this vicinity contains a large proportion of brick-maker's clay, and for this reason many of the wells contain water so turbid that the bottom of a full tumbler cannot be seen from the top. This happens, too, without any disturbing cause. The object of this communication is to enquire if you know of any process of easy application which will precipitate the clay and clarify the water."

As the argillaceous or clayey matter is held in the water by suspension, or mechanical mixture, the only way to settle it down, is to add something that will carry it down by its weight, or some other mechanical expedient must be used for that purpose. We have known coarse meal used for this purpose, but is too expensive and not very effectual. The best mode of clarifying the water would be to filter it through something that would strain off the water and leave the clay behind. Vessels of slightly baked and unglazed earthen would probably be good for this purpose, or perhaps a cistern of gravel and coarse sand would effect the desired object.

**BOUNTY ON WHEAT.** Those who wish blank forms for the depositions necessary to be filled out and sworn to previous to obtaining the bounty on wheat can obtain them at the Maine Farmer office.

#### Notes by the Way.

The following extracts from a letter received from a friend, who is well known in this region, will, we doubt not, be read with pleasure. The writer, in his "Hegira" from Maine, may find a softer climate and more luxuriant soil, but he cannot find those who entertain more deep and cordial respect for him and his family, than many whom he has left behind.

*Zanesville, (Ohio,) July 22d, 1837.*

After leaving Maine, I stopped six or eight weeks to see my friends in Massachusetts. While there, I visited our friend Col. Jaques, of the Ten Hills Stock Farm. I found him still indefatigably pursuing his system of improving the breeds of domestic animals. His strongest efforts seem to be particularly directed at this time to making, by crosses, a breed of cows which shall exceed in milking properties any hitherto had in this country. He has selected for the *root* of this breed on one side, a superb cow, almost unrivalled for the quan-

tity and richness of her milk, sired by his old bull *Coclebes*, out of a cow whose blood was not precisely known, from the county of Worcester, Mass., and which was remarkable for the same properties possessed by her *daughter*. This cow was once owned in Roxbury, Mass. (I don't now recollect the owner's name) and I presume you recollect seeing some notices of her in the N. E. Farmer. It was stated that the cream from her milk rose so thick and firm, that it could be all taken off from a common sized pan, by running a fork through the centre of it. The peculiar properties of the milk, firmness of the cream, and of producing butter in a very short time by little agitation, Col. Jaques has perpetuated in his crosses from this cow, giving good constitution and considerably improving the symmetry.—I am satisfied that he now has some of the best milch cows in the world—that is, judging from accounts we have. His bull 'Genoronsus,' he would like to sell. His lowest price for him is \$500. He is unequivocally the best bull I ever saw, taking him for symmetry, constitution, and other properties.—Col. J. asked me if I thought he could sell him in your neighborhood. I replied that I knew of nobody in Maine, that would be likely to give him half what the animal is worth.

Col. Jaques still keeps the South Down Sheep, and thinks, from their hardy constitutions, and faculties of supporting themselves under the severities of the climate, that they must become the most valuable breed for New England.

I intended to have gone to see some cattle of the Ayrshire breed, which have been imported from Scotland by the Mass. Ag. Society, and by J. P. Cushing, Esq., but did not. Col. J.'s opinion of them is very favorable.

As to the agriculture of the *Old Colony*, I don't know as I have anything new to offer. Labor and capital has of late years been diverted more into manufacturing channels in this section, and agriculture has been suffered to remain stationary, if not to languish. The fact is, that labor has been so high, and so many people have gone into manufacturing, that there is at present less ground '*farmed*,' and in my opinion less produce grown, in the Old Colony, than there was eight or ten years ago. This section of country is now suffering severely from 'the pressure of the times,' and labor is very cheap.

Monday, 3d July, we took the rail road cars for Providence, and came *via* New York city, Albany, and Lake Erie, to this place. On our way down Narragansett bay, we had a beautiful and distinct view of the city or town of Bristol, and of Mount Hope, or as Thatcher has it '*Montaup*,' which a hundred and seventy years ago, was the occasional residence of a man at whose name the 'pale faces' of New England trembled! A man who, had he possessed advantages of education proportioned to the endowments of nature, would probably have driven our despotic forefathers from his country, and we should have been in—*nonentity*! 'But it is as it was,' says Thatcher, 'PHILIP did and suffered enough to immortalize him as a warrior, a statesman, and we may add, as a *high-minded and noble patriot*.'—While in Massachusetts, I called one day at the '*old Leonard house*,' in Raynham, the house where tradition says that Philip's head



was for some time deposited. It is considered the oldest mansion now standing in the country. A part of it has been taken down by the proprietor, who finds himself incommode by it, having lately built a large house near by, and the remainder is to be demolished the present season. It is quite a curious antique model, very massive and strong, the inside being still in a good state of preservation. Thatcher says it is apparently modelled after an English fashion of the eighteenth century, with some modifications, suitable for defence against the Indians. It was garrisoned during Philip's war.—The "fowling pond," so called, near this house, on the bank of which Philip used to have his summer residence, is now become a thick swamp. He was always on terms of intimate friendship with the original proprietors of this house, by whom he frequently had his arms repaired, (they owning a forge and being workers in iron, &c.) and this friendship we are informed was never broken off till his death. These places and objects being among the very few remaining relics of anything relating to this great man, or from which he ever derived pleasure or happiness, they cannot fail to attract the notice of every one interested in the early and most critical period of our history. (Conclusion next week.)

#### Remarks on the enquiry "Does the heaviest Milk yield the most Cream?"

In the first place, cream is heavier than milk;—the cream rises to the surface or top of milk, not because it is less ponderous or lighter, but because the particles are very much smaller and smoother. Thus oil finds its way to the top of cider and other liquids, not because it is actually lighter, but because the particles are smaller; of course, each particle may be lighter, and a given quantity by measurement heavier,—although the oily particles of milk, or the cream, rise to the top, it is no more proof of its being lighter, than it is that milk is lighter than water because it will leak out of an aperture that water will not,—this I have tried—the reason is, the milk has passed through the bag, breast, or udder, so called, which is a fine sieve, if I may so call it, that excludes all coarse particles, and admits none as coarse as water.

We cannot tell, with any certainty, that the heaviest milk will yield the most butter or cream. I once purchased a cow, the person of whom I bought her told me that she was a cow whose milk would make much and good butter, but when skimmed, it was as blue as the sky, and worth little more for swine than water. It turned out as was said,—her milk therefore was not the heaviest, although it yielded butter largely—her milk when skimmed was light.

It is known that, generally, there is left from a given quantity of cream, after churning, about the same quantity of butter-milk, by measurement, as there was of the whole mass before churning;—wherefore is this?—the answer is, by churning, the figure of the particles is divided, separated, and changed.

I have blocked out something for an abler pen to comment on,—which I hope will be the result.

W.

NOTE.—We have inserted our friend's communication, but we believe he is wrong in some of his statements.

Ed.

#### Cure for the Piles.

Steep Beaver root, (sometimes called Cow Lily) and drink the liquor. It is found in marshy coves of ponds and streams. We have known it to give speedy relief in many cases, and think for its efficacy it ought to be known to the public.

L. G.

#### The Worm in Wheat.

In the advanced state of the kernel in the ear of wheat all applications may be useless to prevent the deposit of the egg that produces the worm, which has already destroyed so extensively the promising reward of the farmer for his labor. Still, however, the experiment may be tried on late sown wheat, of burning brimstone, and may do some good, and if it does not, the expense and labor is small. When the fly is seen on the wheat it is certain it is to deposit eggs—it may be well, therefore, when the wheat is late sown and the kernel not more than half formed, which is the case with that of the writer of this. It will be well to dip soft rags and dry them just like matches, and distribute them over the piece for three succeeding days, first setting each parcel on fire.—The time must depend on the time the fly is on the ear.

Farmers are requested to communicate to the Editor of the Maine Farmer their observations and success.—It is not more than two days since the writer's attention has been called to this subject, and to the state of his own wheat.

Hallowell, August 2d.

#### Weevil or Worm in Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—I have just returned from an examination of a field of wheat that I sowed over with lime soon after it headed out, and I found an innumerable number of flies going up and down on the straw and the beards of the grain, to the almost total destruction of my crop of wheat. I have also examined other fields of wheat, some sowed with lime at an early period, and others at later periods, and some not limed at all, and I found them all nearly in the like condition. Therefore I must come to the conclusion that the system of sowing lime or ashes on wheat to prevent the fly or weevil from injuring it, is far from being a sure preventive. I examined a field of wheat a few days since, belonging to a friend who is much in favor of the 'old tin pan system,' or rather the system of sifting the seed through a wire sieve, or an old tin pan prepared for the purpose in order to separate the eggs of the fly from the wheat. The gentleman to whom I refer, sifted, and sifted, last spring, until he shook his arms almost from his shoulders, and he was confidently counting on his hundreds of bushels of good clean wheat, free entirely from the weevils, and his neighbors' wheat cut off through their neglect to sift their seed; but lo! his wheat is as much injured as his neighbors';—this system is all moonshine.

I believe we do not understand the nature or habits of this fly—we must rub all out, and begin anew—and now is the time to learn, while he is here with us, a living evidence of his existence. There is an opinion prevailing among farmers, that the fly lays the egg by the side of the clevel of wheat, and the egg hatches there and the maggot commences eating the flour of the clevel as soon as he is hatched, and continues to eat till there is nothing but the hull left. This is a mistake. The weevils do not eat the flour of the wheat, and I challenge any one to show that he ever does so much as to make an incision through the hull.

The fly that deposits the egg is a very small brownish fly, and I believe deposits its egg in the crevice of the hull that surrounds the kernel or clevel of wheat, but it remains there a short time only before it hatches, and then the maggot finds its way down in the hull to the clevel of wheat. At this stage he is extremely small, neither the egg nor the maggot can hardly be discerned by the

naked eye. The maggot is very active at this stage, and feeds on the pulp that surrounds the green clevel of the grain. It remains in this state but a few days, and then changes to a chrysalis, when he is generally deposited at the bottom of the hull that surrounds the clevel, or on the sides of the clevel. He is seen in this stage long before the grain is ripe, and after the grain is ripe, and I have also seen him in this state in mid-winter, and I presume he remains thus till the warmth of another spring brings him out a fly, prepared to go the round again.

H. K.

#### Changes of Fashion.

MR. HOLMES:—The public are so much interested in the piece in your paper of July 25th, which was taken from the Portsmouth Journal, respecting the Changes of Fashion, and especially as to mourning dress, that I can but call the attention of my sex, and request them to look back and see what needless expense we have run into on the loss of a friend.

In that piece a quotation is found expressing the views of the Congress of 1774, on the subject, wherein they say that neither they, nor their families, will go to any other or greater expense on the loss of a friend, than a piece of black crape or ribbon round the arm or hat, for men, and a black riband or necklace for women.—Not much more expense than that recommended, have the men run into as to their own dress, on such occasions. But it is far otherwise with women. How unhappy it is for the poorer part of society, that those who are rich, set the example of expensive dress at funerals, when they must know, if they think at all, that others, who can but poorly afford it, will strive to follow. We are imitative creatures.

I have seen those run to much expense at such a time for clothes, who, in consequence, had even to go hungry—and this for their wish, to ape the rich. I do hope the wealthy will unite in setting a good example in this particular;—nor will I believe that my sex will fail at once to do it, when requested to consider what evil they are doing. I write for the benefit of all—husbands and fathers have had to pay much for the folly and extravagance of their wives and daughters on funeral occasions. Pray, sisters, let this expensive and improper practice cease, and oblige the whole nation. CATHARINE.

#### Management of Sheep, No. 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In pursuance of the information in my last communication, I will now proceed to mention the "sins of omission and commission" relative to washing and shearing of sheep.

To correct, however, the slovenly mode practiced by farmers, in general, in reference to both, is indeed a hopeless task;—to prove that it is downright dishonesty to sell wool to which is attached from 25 to 50 per cent, of filth and dirt, of which the manufacturer is ignorant until discovered in the process of using, is easy enough. But moralizing in these corrupt days is almost useless. I shall attempt to prove, however, that in these matters honesty and interest go hand in hand, he that will be honest will sooner or latter find his reward.

It is common for farmers to prepare a pool by damming some convenient brook, which, doubtless, in many instances affords pure water, but nine times in ten is little better than a hog mire. The sheep are then soured in, held for a minute or two, the wool squeezed, and then let go, and pronounced well washed. If a by-stander questions it, or the owner feels some qualms of conscience, both are quieted by stating the fact, "that the fleece will weigh heavier if it is not quite so clean, and the dirt will bring as much as the wool." This is thought a "cunning thing" to shave the speculator or manufacturer.

When the time of shearing arrives, or rather, is proceeding, these same honest good meaning sort of men take special care, in order that the fleece



shall not fall short of weight, to scrape up every thing, consisting of wool not the sixteenth of an inch long, dirt locks, dung locks, bur locks &c., which is carefully put inside and the fleece rolled in "first rate style." All this trash is of course, excluded from the buyer, whoever he is, and from the external appearance, is deemed in good order and condition.—But the manufacturer, at his cost, discovers not only the fair article, but much, that is worse than nothingness within.

If these honest good sort of men, who are so cunning as thus to prepare their wool for market, will but take the trouble to cleanse a fleece, as the manufacturer is obliged to do before it is put in a process of manufacture, he will readily ascertain what a gross deception it is—the result will be that a fleece prepared as above described with its beautiful superfluities, and weighing 4 lbs., would be reduced by the cleansing operation to 2 1-2 to 2 3-4 lbs.

Your readers need not suspect this picture overdrawn—it is true to the letter and for confirmation let them appeal to the manufacturer.

Yes, my brethren wool growers, the picture represents faithfully the practice of too many of us. Is it honest and fair?—is this the way our gains are to be augmented? is this a principle to instil into our sons, and our example proper for them to follow?—For my part I will raise my voice, and condemn both principle and example as a-bominable dishonesty. As well might we fill our fleeces with stones, and sell them for wool or sell our wheat and deliver chaff.

But this neglect Messrs. Editors in regard to wool is only an item among the many, which farmers are guilty of;—it is of the same stamp and character with others, which go to make up the opinion which is formed of us abroad as well as at home; viz. that, as a body, the farmers of this country are more neglectful, careless and slovenly, in their agricultural pursuits, than any other on the face of the civilized portion of the earth.

The above remarks are sweeping, but will apply, generally, with full force to farmers in this region. My knowledge is acquired not from what my ears have heard, but from what my eyes have seen.

But I am happy to state, that in the New-England States these "sins of omission and commission" are not so generally practiced. And well it is, that there are a "redeeming few" who put their wool in such order that they are not ashamed, when it is offered for sale, that the light should shine inside as well as out. If honesty be the impelling motive for doing the clean thing, so much the more redounds to their praise: if it be interest which dictates, why—it is perhaps as well.

At the Eastward it is common, with many of the wool growers to make use of vats for washing their sheep. This mode I have adopted. The size of my vat is ten feet in length, and about six feet in breadth. About the sides of the vat are temporary platforms erected for the washers to stand upon when washing. The water is conducted by means of two troughs or spouts, and the fall is about four feet. Having two spouts, of course, the washing of two sheep can be carried on at the same time—during which, two others are put in for the purpose of soaking. The object of soaking the wool is to loosen the dirt:—by so doing, when the sheep are transferred under the spout, it separates more readily from the wool.

The advantages of washing in a vat, are the following—a man can stand beside a vat, and wash all day—whereas, if he is up to his waist in a pool, two hours is as long as he can endure the cold.

The water falling some three or four feet, removes the dirt quicker, by far, than it can be done by squeezing the wool, as is common:—and moreover, the water is all the while pure and clean:—in a pool it is always rily. Two active men in this way, will wash 400 sheep in a day.

My vat is made of two inch plank, well secured at each end by girdles, which are of oak timber, and the entire cost, including platforms, did not exceed seven dollars.

I have uniformly endeavored to put my wool in every respect, in the best order, as regards cleanliness. I have been laughed at by honest well-meaning sort of men, for being thus particular. But I have, through life, adopted the proverb, that "honesty is the best policy," and, also, believing

that some time or other, purchasers of my wool, would discriminate between it, and such as is prepared in the manner already described in this communication.

My wool has been purchased by the Messrs. Lawrence, of Boston, for several years, than whom, most of your readers are well aware, no men stand higher in our country for business, talents, and integrity. I will here insert an extract from two of their letters, relative to the condition of my wool. "In fixing prices, we have allowed you five cents per pound more than ours cost us this season, for the reason, that yours is in much better condition than is usual." And again in reference to the clip of last year. "Our sorts will turn out from two to three cents per pound less than we have allowed for yours, on purchases of over 300,000 pounds, but the condition of yours was very good," &c.

Want of room, Messrs. Editors, will compel me here to leave the subject. My efforts, uniformly, to put my wool in the best condition, I am satisfied, have been amply rewarded. I have also satisfied myself, that honesty and true interest go hand in hand. I hope your readers, who are wool growers, are satisfied of the truth of this position, will do likewise, and find reward.

I intended, in this communication, to have exposed the slovenly practices of farmers, in reference to shearing of sheep but shall defer it to another time.

Lansing, Tompkins Co. N. Y. [N. Y. Far.

#### Farmers, Look out for the Weevil.

This insect destroyed a great deal of grain last year in some parts of the country, and every one who has grain growing ought to sow on lime or ashes at the proper time for applying the remedy, lest these insects should be at their work of destruction, or examine frequently and carefully, and apply it as soon as they commence their work.

In our last number but one we published an article by the Rev. Henry Colman, showing that slacked lime sown on grain as it was flowering would destroy the weevil. It should be sown when the grain is wet or the dew on. In that article it is recommended to sow one peck of lime to the acre; but many farmers think it is best to sow more, as it is supposed that there is no danger of injuring the grain by applying more lime. We have applied slacked lime to tender cucumber and other vines without injury.

A farmer in Kennebec, last summer, when he found the weevil making ravages among his wheat, sowed on it common wood ashes, 2 1-2 bushels to the acre, when the dew was on, and in a few days he found that the insects had entirely disappeared, and his wheat was good.

The wheat insect is a small fly which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat when it is in full blow, as the hull is then open. These eggs produce a number of maggots to each deposit, which are large enough to eat the wheat when it arrives to its milky state. This fly deposits its eggs at the time the wheat is usually in blow. Late sown wheat usually escapes the ravages of this insect, as the time of depositing its eggs is past before the wheat blossoms.—Yankee Farmer.

#### The Turnip Fly.

While at Mr. Barney's upper farm, he showed us a patch of Ruta-baga, which he had rescued from the ravages of the fly by the use of fish oil. His mode of applying it was this:—the oil being placed in a vessel, he dipped a rag into it and sprinkled it over the plants. He had previously tried sifting lime over them without effect, as was evinced by the many rents in the first leaves; the aroma of the oil being repulsive to the delicate sense of smell of these little mischief doers, they instinctively leave the plants as the oil is cast upon them. Another good is effected by the use of it—it acts as a powerful manure, and pushes the plant rapidly into the rough leaf state, when it is beyond the reach of harm from this insect.

It is the opinion of Mr. Barney, that a gallon of oil, judiciously used, will go over an acre of turnips; but should it take four, the expense should be no object with any one desirous of securing a crop of turnips; for if it will drive off the fly, there can be no question that it will also expel grass-hoppers, which, of late years, have proved equally as destructive to the turnip plant as the fly itself.—Farmer & Gardener.

#### Saw dust for Packing Plants.

I have noticed in the agricultural papers, some accounts of the loss of a large number of *Morus Multicaulis* imported from France during the past spring, occasioned by neglect or inefficiency in packing. I presume the material commonly used for preserving vitality of plants is moss. The kind denominated *Sphagnum* is the best for that purpose, as it retains moisture for a length of time and is not liable to fermentation.

The moss however, besides that it is not always readily accessible, is, I believe, inferior to sawdust in both the qualities adverted to. When mixed with earth in equal proportions, and with a proper allowance of water, it will be many months before it can become dry, when securely closed in a box. By the way, boxes should be used in preference to mats—in all cases at least in which plants are impatient of removal; or when they are to be transmitted to a considerable distance.

Some years ago I received a box of plants from the south, which were put up in the fall and sent to Charleston to await the sailing of a packet. It lay there for months, and did not reach me until quite late in the spring; but on opening it, I found the contents in a fine growing condition.

About the first of this year I put up two boxes in the same manner—one to be sent to Boston, the other, to Columbus in Ohio. On the 23d of May, the former was opened, and the plants were in a state of perfect preservation; having lain undisturbed for nearly five months. In the other case, though the box was small, and almost as late in reaching its destination, yet the plants were in a condition equally good.

I have reason to believe that many of the losses sustained in the removal of trees and plants to a distance,—and they are not few—are to be ascribed to the imperfect manner in which the packages are made. An accidental delay, or unexpected change of weather may materially retard the operation of planting; and if such occurrences are not guarded against by the care of the nurseryman, disappointment must frequently be the lot of customers.

A HORTICULTURIST.

THE MERCHANT TURNED FARMER. The New York Star tells the following good story of a merchant, who had transformed himself into a farmer, & instead of a consumer had become a producer:

"A friend who has been travelling through some of the river counties in his little waggon, told us, that while passing at an easy pace over a turnpike which ran through a delightful and thickly settled country, was awakened from a fit of thoughtfulness by some person crying out, 'holloo, stranger, what brings you here?' On looking up said he, I discovered an old acquaintance, actually a Pearl street jobber, celebrated for his business habits and enterprize. He had on a huge straw hat and a linen jacket, and was leaning on a fence which enclosed a neat frame House, surrounded by barns, crib houses, and other farming conveniences. Fields of grain waved luxuriantly around him—orchards—a vegetable garden—a cider press—poultry, and some cows were straggling near the premises. 'So you have turned farmer—given up calicoes and domestics—got out of the dust of Pearl street and the vicinity of Banks?' 'To be sure I have. I did not wait until the panic reached me; and finding that twelve and eighteen months credit—four thousand dollars store rent—a house in Clinton Place, and other *et ceteras* would not provide for a wife and six little responsibilities, I collected my small means together, bought this snug farm, and here am I one of the people. Come in and dine with me, it is almost one o'clock, and you shall have some fried chickens, bacon and greens, a few fresh eggs, peas, potatoes, cauliflowers, turnips, cherries, strawberries, &c. &c. all the produce of my farm—no laying out five dollars per day in Fulton market, my boy. I want no money at all here—have good cider and brought up with me coffee, tea, and sugar for a whole year's supply,—come in.' There is real practical philosophy in this, and we wish it was closely followed up by others. A few thousand dollars saved from the wreck of an estate which in a year would be swallowed up by the actual expenses of the City, would, if judiciously appropriated in the country, make a family happy and independent for life. Let our readers think of this."



## LEGAL.

The following case contains the opinion of the Supreme Court on some points upon which inquiries have been made by our correspondents, and treats of the powers of towns and some of the duties of town officers. We publish the case entire as coming within the scope of our plan, although it occupies a large portion of our paper.

FORD, treasurer of ALNA vs. CLOUGH & al.

This was an action of debt on a bond dated June 29, 1826, given by Samuel Clough as principal, and the other defendants as his sureties, to Carlton Dole, treasurer of Alna, or his successor in office; reciting that Clough "was duly chosen and appointed on the third day of April to the office of collector of taxes within said town of Alna for the year next ensuing;" and conditioned that he should "faithfully discharge his duty as collector as aforesaid." The pleadings, which were special, resulted in the following issues to the country:—1st, That Clough paid over two thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-nine cents for the taxes of 1826, to Carlton Dole and the plaintiff, being treasurer, &c.:—2d. That he paid the like sum to Dole for the taxes of 1826:—3d. That there were no legal assessments of taxes for 1826:—4th. That no legal lists of assessments were committed to Clough:—5th. That Clough had no legal and sufficient warrant to collect the taxes:—6th. That he paid to the State Treasurer two hundred and five dollars and ninety cents and to the County Treasurer one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Dole and the plaintiff two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty cents for the town tax of 1826, which were accepted and receipted by said Treasurers in full of the taxes of Alna for 1826.

At the trial of these issues before Parris J. the plaintiff produced the warrant for a town meeting in Alna, to be held on the third day of April, 1826 to raise the annual taxes for that year, on which the constable's return was in these words: "Pursuant to the within warrant I have summoned and notified the inhabitants of Alna, qualified to vote in town affairs to meet at the time and place, and for the purpose within named;" without saying how they were notified. To this return the defendants objected that it was insufficient in not showing how the inhabitants were notified, and for other defects. At the meeting thus held it appeared that two thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents were voted for the town taxes for 1826, and it appeared that the State tax of Alna for that year was two hundred and five dollars and ninety cents, and the county tax one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, for which warrants were duly issued to the assessors, requiring their assessment. The overlays were forty-one dollars and fifty cents, and the highway deficiencies twenty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents. The plaintiff then produced a paper book, stated to be an assessment of taxes in Alna for that year. To this the defendants objected that it was not certified to be the assessment of taxes upon the town of Alna for 1826. The certificate on it is in these words:—"The aforesaid list of taxes, assessed on the polls and estates of the persons therein named, include State, county, town and minister tax for the year 1826." Here follows a specification of the amount of each. A copy of the aforesaid list of taxes we committed to Samuel Clough, collector, for collection, on the 29th day of June, 1826, and ordered him to pay the State tax to Elias Thomas, Esq., by the first day of January next, and to pay the county tax to William M. Boyd, Esq., before the last day of August next; the town tax, one third, 20th of August, one third the 20th January, one third 1st of April next. Jere. Jewett, John McLean, assessors of the town of Alna." John McLean and Jeremiah Jewett, were also defendants in this action, being sureties for Clough; and the whole certificate of commitment, except the signatures, was proved to be in the hand writing of Jewett. It was also proved that certain persons in said list paid taxes in Alna to Clough for the year 1826. The defendants called for proof that the assessment, or a copy thereof, was deposited in the clerk's office or assessor's office in Alna; and

objected to the admission of the tax bills, as insufficient without such proof; but no such proof was produced during the trial. The defendants produced a receipt sign by Carlton Dole, as treasurer, to Clough, dated March 1826, for six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents in part of taxes for 1825. Also a receipt from the same to the same, as follows: "Received of Samuel Clough collector of taxes in Alna, for the years 1825 and 1826, the taxes for State and county of said years as to said town per warrants and treasurer's books. March 31, 1827. C. Dole, Treasurer." The defendants also produced eleven receipts from the plaintiff to Clough, dated on different days between June 18, 1827, and Nov. 8, 1828, inclusive, for monies paid on account of the taxes of 1825 and 1826, without discrimination, amounting in all to twelve hundred and seventy-one dollars and claimed the right to apply these payments first to the taxes of 1826, in the absence of any proof of assessment of taxes for 1825. The plaintiff, to show a legal assessment for 1825, then read the warrant for a town meeting April 4, 1825, to raise money, &c. for that year. To this the defendant objected that the warrant and return were both illegal. The warrant ran thus:—"You are hereby required, in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town, qualified according to the constitution, to assemble at the meeting-house in said town, on the first Monday of April next, being the fourth day of said month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to give in their votes to the selectmen for one representative, to represent them, that is, Lincoln District, in the Congress of the United States of America. You are also required in the name of the State of Maine to summon and notify the inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble, and at the same time and place as above mentioned, to act on the following articles," &c. The return thereon was thus:—"Pursuant to the within warrant I have notified the inhabitants of the town of Alna, qualified as within expressed to appear," &c., without saying how such notice was given. In the transactions of this meeting, as well as that of 1826, it appeared that five hundred dollars were voted for the Rev. Mr. Johnson's salary; to which the defendants objected as illegal, on the ground that a town, as such, had no right to raise money for parochial purposes since the passage of the act of 1821 concerning parishes. There was no evidence offered of any division of said town of Alna into parishes in fact, or by operation of law.

The plaintiff, in further proof of the legal voting of the monies assessed for 1825, offered transactions of a town meeting held April 18, 1825. To the return on the warrant for this meeting the defendants made the same objection as before made to the return on the warrant for April meeting, 1826; the returns being similar. In the warrant for the meeting, April 18, 1825, the article relied on was in these words:—"3d. To see what measures the town will take to build a bridge near Ezekiel Averill, 2d, which was lately burnt; or any matter and things relating thereto." The vote thereupon was in these words:—"Art. 3. Voted to have a committee of three. Voted that the sum of one hundred dollars be raised towards building the bridge near Ezekiel Averill, 2d, and that the selectmen be a committee to contract for the erection of said bridge, with power to determine upon the kind of materials which compose the same, the time in which it shall be completed and the place where located, and to draw their order on the town treasurer, for the sum necessarily expended in completing said bridge." To this the defendants objected that the article did not authorise the vote of money. The defendant here also objected that the plaintiff's evidence of legal assessments was imperfect, without proof that the assessment, or a copy, was lodged in the office of the town clerk or assessors; but no such proof was exhibited during the trial.

The defendants, in relation to certain paper books produced as assessments for 1825, further objected that there was no certificate on them showing what taxes they contained or for what town. They were in the hand writing of John McLean, one of the defendants, and were signed by him and Nathaniel Plummer. The tax bills, in the hands of Clough for the year 1825 were produced, pursuant to the call of the plaintiff, and were signed by John McLean and Nathaniel Plum-

mer. The bills of 1825, produced by Clough, contained on the first leaf a commitment of the taxes to him for collection, but without any warrant to enforce payment, and no such warrant appeared in the book, the latter leaves of which were blank; and it appeared in evidence that it had been the general usage of the assessors to write the warrant for collection at the end of the tax books. But these bills were much worn and mutilated, and it was left for the consideration of the jury, upon all the evidence on this point, whether a warrant originally accompanied them.

The bills of 1826 were not produced at the trial, altho' notice was given to the defendants to produce them. Carlton Dole testified that when this cause was tried in the Common Pleas, in 1829, he saw the bills of 1826 then produced by the defendants; that the warrant was then connected with the bills, and he read a part of it. The existence of a warrant for collection of the taxes for 1826, was also left to the jury. The plaintiff, to prove that the receipt produced by the defendants, dated in March 1826, for six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, was involved in the subsequent receipt of March 31, 1827, offered Carlton Dole as a witness; to whose admission the defendants objected on the ground of interest; and to the point that his interest had been released, the plaintiff offered a vote of the town that effect, passed April 4, 1831. The return on the warrant for calling this meeting was similar to that in 1826 before mentioned, and was objected to for the same reason. The defendants also showed that the town, at a subsequent meeting, held Sept. 12, 1831, voted to reconsider the above vote, passed April 4th. They further objected that the vote to release the witness was in itself insufficient, being without consideration paid, and not being by deed; and for other reasons. Also that the receipts, being official acts, and admissions of facts, amounting to contracts with Clough, it was not competent for the plaintiff to control them by other proof. It was also contended by the defendants, that if the town had any remedy to correct the mistake of Dole, their treasurer, it was against Clough alone, in *assumpsit*; and not against his sureties on the bond, who were *ipso facto* discharged by the treasurer's official receipt given for the money. But for the purpose of making progress in the trial the Judge overruled all the defendants' objections excepting such as were matters of fact, which were left to the jury. The books and paper evidence before mentioned were admitted subject to all legal objections by either party; and a verdict being returned for the plaintiff, the points of law raised at the trial were reserved for the consideration of the court.

Greenleaf and Barnard, for the defendant, contended that they were not liable unless Clough had legal authority to collect the taxes; *Foxcroft v. Nevins*, 4 Greenl. 72;—that the warrants for the town meetings in 1825 and 1826, were insufficient in not describing the persons to be notified;—that the returns were insufficient in not saying who were notified, nor how the notice was given; *Lancaster v. Pope*, 1 Mass. 88; *Davis v. Maynard*, 9 Mass. 242; *Mitchell v. Osgood*, 4 Greenl. 124;—that the commitment of taxes legally assessed was a condition precedent on the part of the town; *Elwell v. Shaw*, 1 Greenl. 339; *Dillingham v. Snow*, 5 Mass. 558; *Nelson v. Milford*, 7 Pick. 25; *Waldron v. Lee*, 4 Pick. 329;—that the town, as such, could not lawfully raise money for parochial purposes, nor at the expense of its assessment, since the Stat. 1821, ch. 135;—that the want of a copy of the assessment lodged in the office of the town clerk or assessors was fatal; *Thurston v. Little*, 3 Mass. 429; *Blossom v. Cannon*, 14 Mass. 177; *Thayer v. Stearns*, 1 Pick. 482; Stat. 1821, ch. 116; Stat. 1826, ch. 337;—that the vote of money to build the bridge was illegal, and vitiated the whole assessment; because it was not authorised by the article in the warrant; nor was it within the authority of the town, which could only call on the inhabitants for labor and materials, and not for money, till the passage of the statute of 1828; *Stetson v. Kempton*, 13 Mass. 272; *Bussey v. Gilmore*, 3 Greenl. 191; *Libbey v. Burnham*, 15 Mass. 144; Stat. 1821, ch. 188;—that the assessments were not under the hands of the assessors in the manner required by law; *Colby v. Russel*, 3 Greenl. 227;—that there was no evidence of a warrant to collect the taxes, and it was improperly left to the jury to presume this fact, it not being an ancient



transaction;—that Mr. Dole was not a competent witness; the meeting at which he was released being illegally warned; and the release of the debt being beyond the legitimate powers of the town, without payment;—and that the treasurer's receipt, though erroneously given, was an official act, and as such a valid discharge of the sureties; the remedy, if there was any mistake, being by *assumpsit* against the collector alone. *Boston Hat Man. Co. v. Messenger*, 2 Pick. 223; *Baker v. Bridge*, 8 Pick. 22; 1 Mad. Chan. 233, 234.

*Allen*, for the plaintiff, cited *Blackburn v. Walpole*, 9 Pick. 97; *Saxton v. Nimms*, 14 Mass. 315; *Gilman v. Holt*, 4 Pick. 258; *Mussey v. White*, 3 Greenl. 290; *Thayer v. Stearns*, 1 Pick. 109; *Waldron v. Lee*, 5 Pick. 523; *Woodbury v. Hamilton*, 6 Pick. 101; *Taft v. Montague*, 14 Mass. 282; *Nelson v. Milford*, 7 Pick. 18; *Johnson v. United States*, 5 Mass. 425.

MELLEN C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, at the ensuing May term in *Kennebec*.

By inspection of the bond declared on, it appears that the condition contains the following recital: "Whereas the said Samuel Clough was duly chosen and appointed on the 3d day of April to the office of collector of taxes within said town of Alna, for the year next ensuing from the said third day of April, and fully to be complete and ended." Then follows the condition of the bond as copied into the report that "said Samuel Clough shall faithfully discharge his duty as collector as aforesaid." The report states that he was chosen for the year 1826. From the language of the condition nothing appears to be assumed by the obligors but that Clough should faithfully perform those duties which the law, on his acceptance of the office of collector, devolved upon him, and required him to perform. The sureties have not bound themselves to indemnify the town against the consequences of any irregularities on the part of the town in its corporate transactions, or any irregularities or neglects on the part of the selectmen or assessors or constable. If the object of the action were to recover damages for any such irregularities, they might well say that the condition did not embrace liabilities consequent upon such irregularities or neglects; *non in hac federa venimus* would be a very natural and pertinent answer to such an asserted claim. The inhabitants of Alna complain of no one, as having violated his official duty, but Samuel Clough; but as to him they complain that he had neglected to pay over the monies which he had collected for the town. He contended that he had paid to the treasurers of Alna twenty-four hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty cents, for the town taxes of the year 1826, and that the same was accepted by said treasurers in full for such taxes. This contested question of fact the jury have settled by returning a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents.

Viewing the cause in this light, the inquiry at once presents itself, "If the defendants are not legally answerable for the misconduct or neglect of the town, the selectmen, assessors or constable, on what principle should they be permitted to defend themselves in the present action, by shewing that the proceedings of the town, the selectmen, the assessors and the constable, in relation to the taxes in question, were irregular?" Should it be admitted that those proceedings were irregular, as has been alleged, and that Clough might be prosecuted by those whose taxes he has collected and be compelled to reimburse the monies thus demanded and received by him on account of such irregularity; still that is no reason why proof of such irregularities should be admitted for the purpose of defeating this action. For in this action the obligors are all bound by their own bond, sureties as well as principal, for the official fidelity of Clough; but the sureties would not be answerable to those from whom he exacted the payment of taxes, if he acted without legal authority. No facts appear on the report tending to show that the taxes were not all voluntarily paid to the collector; nor have we any ground for presuming that any of those who have paid their taxes to him would ever think of attempting to reclaim the monies so paid. Besides, a proper action for the purpose of reclaiming such taxes, if illegally assessed, would be an action of *assumpsit* against the town, whose agent had received the money; *Amesbury Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company v. Inhabitants of Amesbury*, 17 Mass. 461; or an action of tres-

pass against the assessors for the illegality of the assessment. Such is the usual action, where the illegality is on the part of the assessors; and by our Stat. of 1826, ch. 337, the assessors are declared to be liable for their own acts only, and not any antecedent acts on the part of the town or parish, whose officers they are. For the same reason the collector is not considered as responsible for any irregularities on the part of others, antecedent to the commitment of the assessment to him for the purpose of collection. His warrant is his protection against all illegality but his own. *Holden v. Eaton*, 8 Pick. 436. For these reasons we are of opinion that according to the facts, as found by the jury, the condition of the bond has been violated by the unfaithfulness and negligence of Clough, in not paying into the town treasury the monies he had collected on the bills of assessment committed to him for collection; though such bills were liable to the objections urged against them by reason of the specified imperfections therein and omissions of duty on the part of the assessors, before and at the time of commitment. He violated the condition of the bond by not paying over the sums collected, as he would have violated it by not duly collecting it of the persons named in the bills of assessment. After having thus collected the money, we think he ought not to be permitted to deny the legality of the assessment of 1825 or 1826, on account of the omissions of the assessors named in the report.

With respect to the other objections which have been urged, we proceed to express our opinion, though perhaps it may be considered as to some of them an unnecessary labor.

The objection to the legality of the meeting in April, 1826, cannot be sustained a moment. The condition of the bond contains an explicit recital that Clough was duly chosen at that meeting, which could not have been the case if the meeting was not a legal meeting. By this recital the defendants are estopped to deny its legality. 1 Roll. 872, b 50; *Dyer*, 196, a; *Willes* 9, 25; 4 Com. Dig. *Estoppel* a. 2. The meeting being legal, the proceedings mentioned in the report were also legal.

As to the warrant for the meeting in April, 1825, it is not illegal, because two town meetings were called by it. The qualifications of the respective voters in each, were distinctly specified. The case of *Craigie v. Mellen & al.* 6 Mass. 7, is directly in point. The return of the constable is not now open to objection. The case of *Tuttle v. Cary*, 7 Greenl. 426, differs essentially from this. That was the case of a warrant for calling a parish meeting, the manner of warning which was particularly prescribed in the parish act. But the manner of warning a town meeting is not prescribed by any statute in this State. The words of the third section of our statute ch. 114, in relation to this subject are these, viz. "the manner of summoning the inhabitants to be such as the town shall agree upon." Now the case before us does not show that the town of Alna had ever agreed upon the manner of summoning the inhabitants; but as it appears that they did assemble in town meeting, at the time appointed, and act under the warrant by electing town officers, raising sums of money, &c. &c. we ought to presume that they knew how they had been summoned and were satisfied; so that in regard to that meeting they agreed to the manner of summoning, whatever it was: their conduct sanctioned it as a legal meeting duly warned and lawfully assembled. The constable's return on the several warrants for the meetings in 1825, 1826, and 1831, all bear date of the days on which the respective meetings were holden; but this has frequently been decided to be no legal objection to the legality of the meetings. *Thayer v. Stearns* 1 Pick. 109. It is the common practice and sanctioned as legal.

Neither can the objection prevail which has been urged against the assessment of 1825, on the ground that a town cannot legally vote money for parochial purposes since the parish act was passed in 1821. A similar objection was made in *Jewett v. Burroughs*, 15 Mass. 464, considered and overruled. The same principle was also recognized and confirmed by this court in *Parsonfield v. Dalton*, 5 Greenl. 217; *Richardson v. Brown*, 6 Greenl. 355, and again in *Osgood v. Bradley*, 7 Greenl. 411, especially in reference to the character and operation of the parish act. We do not perceive any weight in the objection as to the sup-

posed insufficiency of the article in relation to the building a bridge to authorize raising money for the purpose. To raise the sum mentioned was deemed the most proper and effectual measure for the purpose.

In answer to the objection urged against the admissibility of Dole, we would observe that the town meeting of April 4, 1831, must be deemed to have been legally warned and holden, for the same reasons which we have assigned in regard to the meeting of 1825. But it is contended that the town had no authority to pass a vote, releasing Dole from all liability to the town, as it amounted, if it could have any operation, to a gift of whatever sum of money he owed the town. In the first place there is no proof that he did owe the town any thing. There was a question then depending, whether he or the defendants owed it. The town believed that the sum in controversy had never been accounted for to the treasurer, Dole, while in office; and, in order to establish the fact and save the town from loss, it was deemed most for the interest of the town to release a doubtful, or possible claim on Dole. Towns must always act by majorities, and we are not aware of any decision showing that the town could not legally release a debt as well as contract one. We apprehend that perhaps it does not follow necessarily that a town may not expend or give away a sum of money lawfully, though they could not legally reimburse the treasury by a tax, voted and assessed specially for that purpose. In *Kempton v. Stetson & al.* 13 Mass. 272, the court, by Parker C. J. say, "whether any money actually in the treasury, beyond what is needed for the ordinary expenses of the town, and which is not appropriated, may not be disposed of, in pursuance of a vote of the inhabitants, for the common defence of the inhabitants, is a different question from the present, and which we need not now determine. We confine ourselves to the case before us, which is that of a tax to raise money, &c." The vote passed releasing Dole from liability so as to remove the objection of interest, operated as effectually as a release by one individual to another formally executed. A corporation may contract by vote and the vote will bind the corporation; and may by vote release an individual from a contract by which he is bound to such corporation. There can be no question we think as to the correctness of this principle. *Nelson v. Milford*, 7 Pick. 18. It follows, as a necessary legal consequence that the vote of reconsideration, passed at the meeting in September following, was wholly unavailing. It did not and could not affect the vested rights of Dole, acquired by him under the vote passed at the April meeting. The result is that Dole was a competent witness and properly admitted. We have thus noticed all the objections of a legal nature which have been urged, and the rulings of the Judge upon all of them; all of which we approve. We see no grounds for sustaining the motion for a new trial, and there must be

*Judgment on the Verdict.*

The Reporter has deduced the following principles from the preceding opinion:

Where the bond given by a collector of taxes contained a recital that he was duly chosen, and was conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty; it was held in the action on the bond for not paying over monies collected, that the sureties could not controvert the legality of the meeting at which he was chosen, nor the validity of his election, nor the legality of the assessment of the taxes, antecedent to their commitment to him; nor any act of the town for which they themselves would not be liable in consequence of their suretyship.

If the return on a warrant for calling a town meeting does not show how the meeting was warned, it will be presumed, in the absence of other proof, that it was warned in the mode agreed upon by the town.

It is no valid objection to such return, that it bears date on the day of the meeting.

An article in the warrant for a town meeting, "to see what measures the town will take to build" a certain bridge, "or any matters and things relating



thereto," was held sufficient to authorize the raising of money for that purpose.

A town legally assembled in its corporate capacity, may lawfully raise money for parochial purposes, as well since the *Stat.* 1821, ch. 135, as before.

In an action on the official bond of a collector of taxes, where the point in issue was whether the money collected had been paid over to the treasurer or not, it was held that the treasurer, being released by the town, was a competent witness to disprove the payment.

It is competent for a town in its corporate capacity, by a vote of the majority, to release a debt, as well as to contract one.

### Summary.

**PROFESSOR AZELIUS.** Professor Adam Azelius, the Nestor of scientific men in Sweden, died at Upsal, on the 30th of last January, aged 86 years. He was the last pupil of Linnæus, and was celebrated for his travels in Asia and Africa. His brothers, John and Peter, the first devoted to chemistry, and the second to medicine, are both distinguished for their talents, and have, for nearly half a century, occupied chairs in the University of Upsal.—*Athenæum*.

**RADISHES.** This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method of raising them is recommended in the *Farmers' Assistant*: "Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran and fresh horse dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the soil by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will be produced, and great numbers of toad stools will spring up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed; and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large."—*Broome Co. Courier*.

**TO PERFUME LINEN.** Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a power, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.—*N. Y. F.*

**BEE MOTH.** A friend informs us, he has discovered by experiment, that dry comb laid about hives, forms a trap for the bee-moth, by attracting the miller, which deposits its eggs in the comb, where they are easily destroyed. A piece of comb which he placed for the purpose, was completely filled with the moths.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

We understood yesterday by a gentleman from Bucksport, that a man by the name of Kiff was poisoned to death in that town by his wife, on the previous day. The fact was ascertained by the occurrence of suspicious circumstances, which led to the examination of the body. Mrs. Kiff was arrested and committed. Arsenic was the poison administered.—*Bangor Whig*.

**MOWING BY HORSE POWER.**—An experiment was made on Long Island, near New York on Monday last, of a machine for mowing grass and grain, worked by horse power. It performs the work in a precise and perfect manner, and with a rapidity which produces a result equal to the labor of twelve men.

**PIRATES.**—The barque *Talent*, of this port, Jenkins, master, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon from Messina. When off the Western Islands, she was brought to by a piratical herm brig, clipper built, armed with six guns and a long twelve pounder, on a pivot amidship. Capt. Jenkins and his mate were taken on board the brig and confined in the fore peak, while the pirates overhauled the *Talent*. They took from her all the new sails and rigging they could find, the clothes, watches, &c. of the officers, and every thing they took a liking to. The chronometer was hidden by the cabin boy in a half barrel of rice, and escaped their search, although they examined every barrel of bread. The *Talent* was then suffered to proceed, without any serious outrage on the ship's company, although the mate received a violent kick as he was leaving the brig, for casting an inquisitive glance at the twelve pounder.—*Bost. Pat.*

The heat was so intensely hot on Thursday last, that it actually killed a good sized pig—the little fellow keeled over and died without a struggle!!!

**DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.**—William the fourth expired at Windsor, on the morning of the 20th of June, being in the 72d year of his age.

**ENGLAND AND HANOVER DIVORCED.**—By the death of William IV. (says the *National Intelligencer*) the Hanoverian possessions are separated from the British Crown—the duke of Cumberland (the oldest survivor of the sons of George III.) becoming, by this event, King of Hanover, by the effect of the Salique law, which prevails in that Government, though not in the British, and excludes female heritance of dominion. This separation will be no loss to Britain, the Government of Hanover having always been to that nation a burden, which the British people, of all classes and all parties, will be glad to have got rid of.

**HARVEST IN OHIO.**—The Cincinnati Post of the 21st inst. says:—"There was never a fortnight of so fine weather to secure a crop, the most bountiful with which a kind Providence ever blest a people, than which this day completes. The harvest is home, and such a one as never before blest this, or probably, any other people. The weather continues fine. Thermometer at 6 A. M., 73; at 4 P. M. 78. The river falling slowly; but still in good boating condition."

**FORGERY.**—Yesterday morning a young man named Daniel J. Barnard, sent a lad into the Mechanics' Bank with a check purporting to be drawn by Harrison Fay, for \$494. When the check was presented, it occurred to the Teller that all was not right, and he asked the boy where he obtained it. The boy replied that he received it from a man who was then waiting in the street. The Teller immediately followed the boy, and told him to point out the man from whom he had received the check, which he did, and Barnard perceiving it, attempted to run away, but Mr. Hooper, the Teller, started in pursuit, and soon overtook him. He was carried to the Police Court, and examined. Mr. Fay testified that the check was not his, but a forgery. Barnard was put under \$1000 bonds, but being unable to obtain it, was committed.—*Bost. Trans.*

**DISTRESSING CASUALTY.**—We learn that Mr. Amos Carlton, and two other men, while crossing the river at Cutler, in this State, on the 20th ult. were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. There four other men in the boat, who reached the shore with great difficulty. Mr. Carlton has left a wife and a number of children.—*Post*.

**DREADFUL EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.**—The house of Walter Hawley, three miles west of Ridgefield Church, Conn. was struck by lightning the night of the 11th inst. Mr. Hawley, his son and grandson were instantly killed in bed. Mrs. Hawley called to her husband and son, and having no answer, went to their beds and found them, to her horror, dead. She herself was the next day delivered of a child. The house was not injured.

The Wandering Piper having finished his piping in America, as he says, gives his real name as Alexander Ghrame Stuart de Vere.

The following article from the *Long Island Star*, should be read by every young man who would be the architect of his own fortune.

**THE CERTAIN REWARDS OF INDUSTRY.** We remember reading some time since, the memoirs of a certain bookseller, named *Lackington*, who lived in London. He was early apprenticed to a shoemaker, and industriously served out his apprenticeship. He pursued this vocation for some time afterwards, working at various places for a bare subsistence, and at length married a wife as poor as himself. They endured sickness and privation. At length *Lackington*, who had some penchant for bookselling, opened a shop in an obscure part of London, with a few books on divinity, and at the same time wrought at his trade. He made a few pounds, and gaining confidence, entered upon bookselling altogether. He continued to grow prosperous. His store at length became immense, he rode in his coach, and died exactly at the age of three score and ten.

The story of *Lackington* may be of much use to society.—It resembles in some points that of our countryman *Franklin*, but still *Lackington* was a very different man from the American philosopher. He never would have encountered any hazard in the pursuit of science. "His soul proud science never taught to stray." He kept

plodding onward, in the accustomed routine of his business, and leaves his history as an example of the benefits of quietly sticking to the shop.

Of late years with us, as with the olden nations, the pursuits of humble industry seem to have been despised. Many have been led to look to sudden means of obtaining wealth, and have turned from the beaten track of soil, to untried but more attractive paths. Some have been lost and many bewildered, and those who are able to find their way back to the quiet duties of useful stations, will not soon be likely to violate the rules of prudence, for the sake of trying ambitious experiments.

Even in countries where aristocracy distinctions prevail, great respect is paid to men of substantial character, who can show that by labor, and patience, and self-denial, at the outset, they have at length conquered fortune and acquired the control of wealth. Such individuals, too, feel the comfort of that characteristic of mind which is called *independence*. They have wrought for themselves—they have risen by their own exertion—they sustain themselves upon their own wings. Such independence should be the common exertion.

It is becoming too general with the people of this country, to despise the occupations which require labor. Men would have their children tenth-rate professional men, or mere nullities, rather than turn their minds to useful trades. We need not enforce the principle, that it is better to encourage humble desires and more useful aspirations. If the mind, after the body has been disciplined and suited to habits of patient toil, rises to a different and higher range of duties, the humility from which it arose, but adds to the pride and elevation of its soaring.

The great aim of every man should be, to render himself useful; and every man who has the steadfastness which will enable him to go perseveringly through the labor of a few years, may attain competency almost with the certainty of a mathematical demonstration. In order to follow out the plan, there must be a resistance of all temptation to turn aside, a ready submission to unavoidable disasters, a continual effort to build up and increase—in brief, an unyielding desire and effort to do one's duty to society, in the regular pursuits of a useful vocation.

We think it would be of benefit to many readers if a new edition of the life of *Lackington*, were published; for while the moral of his industry is very forcible, the moral of some of his errors is not less so. He suffered from being induced to act the politician—he felt the effects of time and spirit sacrificed at conventicles.

The life of *FRANKLIN* is one not less than his of constant industry, but it is characterized by the further efforts of mind and genius which, without diverting him from his practical pursuits, enlarged the sphere of his usefulness.

### BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.

We never behold young and lovely females tending flowers, that we are not struck with the great appropriateness of the association. Pure and unattained by the vices of the world, they are the proper guardians and fitting protectors of the emblems of the loveliness and virtues of which they are the living depositories. In the spring-tide of existence, their moral and intellectual endowments are just budding and shooting forth, whilst their physical charms are growing into that state of matured grace and perfect fulness, which is to cause them to be loved and admired. Their feelings are in all their freshness, unscathed by the chilling influence of disappointed hopes, of unrequited affection, and manifest themselves with an ardor unchecked by the dictates of jealous prudence, or the wary suggestions of calculating self-protecting interest. For them to think, is to give utterance to their thoughts, and to feel, is to give form and expression to their motions, with a guileless simplicity, unconscious of the possibility of misconstruction, and fearless, because unsuspecting, if ill-natured misapprehension. In the blossoming flower may be seen the exquisite tints of their own fairness and beauty—in the natural tastefulness of the arrangement of its leaves and spreading shoots, emblems of their own heaven-born graces. Whilst like them they are lovely beyond expression, like them they must bloom for the appointed season, and like them decline into the sear and yellow leaf of existence. To both the



term of being is short, and exposed to infinite vicissitudes. The breath of the north wind may, ere long, scatter before it the yet young and tender beauties of the one, or the scorching rays of the mid-days sun cause them to shrivel and to be trodden under foot, whilst of the other, all the charms and budding promises may be destroyed by the ruffian whisper of a censorious world, or the blighting influence of passions unrestrained. Fair and fragile alike, it is proper they should accompany one another; and happily it is for her, who learns from such companionship, how exquisitely beautiful and how unspeakably delicate is female loveliness, which to be preserved, must be guarded with more than a miser's care.—*Balt. Amer.*

'Paddy, do you know how to drive?' said a traveller to the 'Phæton' of a jaunting car. 'Sure I do,' was the answer; 'wasn't it I who upset your honor in a ditch two years ago?'

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was about to be tried, said, 'There is a rogue at the end of my cane.'—The man at whom he pointed, looking at him, said, 'At which end, my lord?'

**NOBLE BLOOD.**—A person was boasting that he sprang from a high family in Ireland. Yes, said a by-stander, I have seen some of them so high that their feet could not touch the ground.

#### MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Cole, Dr. HIRAM HILL, of Augusta, to Miss SARAH A. CARPENTER.

In Belfast, Mr. EDWARD BAKER, of this town, to Miss HARRIET S. OSBORN, of the former place.

In Vassalborough, by Amos Stickney, Esq. Mr. Jefferson Taylor of Vassalboro', to Miss Elizabeth L. Chase of Winslow.

#### DIED,

In this town, 24th ult. Mr. John K. Hesketh, son of John Hesketh, aged 33.—On Thursday last, Mrs. Barsena E. Jackson, aged 23.

In this town, on the 28th inst. Eliza Ellen, youngest child of John Lakeman, aged 19 months.

In Waterville, Mr. Eliphalet Gow, son of Dea. James Gow of this town, aged about 30.

In Vassalborough, Mrs. Lucy L. Pray, wife of E. C. Pray and daughter of Stephen Homans, aged 28.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 24, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 400 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 2300 Sheep and 50 Swine. 175 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle. Prices have declined, and we reduce our quotations. We quote first quality \$6 50 a 7 25; second 6 a 5 50; third 5 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at 22, 25, 28, 30, 35 and 37.

Sheep and Lambs—Dull. We notice lots, some of which were ordinary, taken at 1 25, 1 67, 1 88, 2, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75.

Swine—All of which were small pigs, and were sold without weighing.

#### WINTHROP HIGH SCHOOL.

The subscriber will commence a school for young Ladies and Gentlemen, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at the Union Hall, in Winthrop Village.

The following are the principal branches in which instruction will be given.

(1.) Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, and Nat. Philosophy.

(2.) Rhetoric, Logic, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Geometry, Chemistry, Astronomy, Surveying, Greek and Latin Languages, and in the rudiments of the French Language.

(3.) Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Navigation, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Conic Sections.

Tuition in those branches included under (1.) \$3.50; in those under (2.) \$4.50; in those under (3.) \$5.50 per quarter.—Tuition will be charged from the week of entering to the close of the week of leaving the school, without any deductions for irregularities in attendance.

The subscriber, grateful for patronage formerly bestowed by the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity, respectfully solicits, and hopes to be not undeserving a renewal of their favors.

S. A. JEWETT.

Winthrop, August 4th, 1837.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

**THE** superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

#### FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4 00 } AND FOUNT.

" Bath " " \$3 50 }

Deck Passengers, \$2 00

The NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837.

#### AUGUSTINE LORD, TAILOR,

**WOULD** respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

To Hon. H. W. FULLER, Judge of Probate of wills, &c. in and for the County of Kennebec.

Represents Moses H. Metcalf, Guardian of JEREMIAH BROWN, of Winthrop, in said County, a spendthrift, that the personal property of said ward, which has come into the hands of your petitioner, is not sufficient to pay the just debts incurred in the support of said ward, by the sum of fifty dollars; that a sale of part of said ward's real estate would greatly injure the residue:

Wherefore the said Guardian prays your honor, to grant him license to sell and pass deeds to convey all the real estate of said ward, according to the statute in such case made and provided. All which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES H. METCALF.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Mount Vernon on the second Wednesday of July, 1837.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Hallowell, that all persons interested may attend on the first Monday of September next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.  
Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.  
A true Copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon. Attest, GEO. ROBINSON, Reg.

#### SELF ADJUSTING BALLANCE IRONS.

The subscriber has discovered a principle for the self-adjusting of the mill stone, whereby, without labor or attention, the runner accommodates itself to the bedstone. This invention is on the principle of the mariner's compass, and is so exceedingly simple and plain as to commend itself to every one at first view. He has already disposed of rights to about every grain and flower mill he has visited, and is prepared to dispose of the rights to individuals, Counties or States.—The prices for individual right is but twelve and a half dollars.

MARK L. CHASE.

Monroe, July 18, 1837.

**DR. S. C. HEWETT** of Boston, bone setter—his Strengthening Plaster or Salve, for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. Hallowell, June 30, 1837. 16

#### FARMINGTON ACADEMY.

The Autumn term in this Institution will commence on the 14th August under the charge of Mr. DAY, who has proved himself to be a competent and acceptable Instructor. Board may be had from 1.34 to \$1.75 per week. R. GOODENOW, Sec'y. July 19, 1837. 3w25.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that the semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 30th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

A general attendance is requested.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y. July 14, 1837.

#### NEW WORK.

**HITCHCOCK'S** Dela Beres Geology for sale by Glazier, Masters & Smith. July 7, 1837.

**MULBERRY SEED** for sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

#### LADIES' WREATH,

**A SELECTION** from the Female Poetic Writers of England and America, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. June 2, 1837. 12

#### WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3, Kennebec Row. Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

#### GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

#### WOOL---WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837. 23tf

#### NEW BOOKS.

"Meditations for the Sick," by Jonathan Cole—"The Young Man's Friend," by A. B. Muzzey—"The Path of Peace," by John S. C. Abbot—"A Good Life," by John Brazier—"Memoir of Wm. Carey D. D."—"The True Believer's Defence," &c. For sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. July 5, 1837.

#### NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (office at Hallowell), hereby give notice to the public that they will insure against damage by Fire on Dwelling houses, Stores, Shops, Tools, Furniture, &c. &c. on application being made to the Secretary. All applications for Insurance made by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to.

R. G. LINCOLN, Sec'y.

Hallowell, April 14, 1837. clyflm-5

#### NEW LAW BOOKS.

**BARBOUR & HARRINGTON'S** Analytical Digest of Equity Cases, 3 vols. Walker's Introduction to American Law, 1 vol. Gresley's Equity Evidence, 1 vol. Story's Laws of the United States, vol. 4. Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.

Just received by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Hallowell, July 21.

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## POETRY.

## THE SEASON OF FLOWERS.

BY MRS. HARRISON SMITH.

Glad Earth a verdant alter rears,  
Where Spring and all her train appears:  
Her balmy airs—her sunny hours—  
Her freshening dews—her od'rous flowers;  
Thence, fragrant exhalations rise,  
Like holy incense, to the skies.

The early birds in choral lay,  
By love attuned, their homage pay,  
Soft winds harmoniously unite  
To breathe forth accents of delight;  
While streamlets bursting Winter's chain,  
Seek their far way, o'er mead and plain,  
Murmuring, as they glide along,  
A cheerful and melodious song.

Shall things material thus proclaim  
The wise Creator's gracious aim,  
And man be mute—nor fervent raise  
His voice in gratitude and praise?  
Oh, shall not human bosoms swell,  
With raptures, language cannot tell;  
In sympathetic ardour glow,  
With all above and all below,  
And in this gladsome season vie,  
With water, air and earth and sky?

Say, shall not intellectual powers  
A purer incense waft, than flowers?  
And pour forth tones of holier love  
Than warbling songsters of the grove?  
Shall lowing herds and bleating flocks,  
Echoes from the hills and rocks,  
Flowing streams and gushing fountains,  
Winds among the woods and mountains,  
Make music of a sweeter kind,  
Than the rich melodies of mind?

Forbid it every nobler power  
That constitutes the immortal dower,  
Which to mortals has been given  
For highest purposes, by heaven.  
Let ardent souls, on wing sublime,  
Soar far beyond the bounds of time,  
With universal nature join  
In hymning goodness so divine,  
Leaving created things behind,  
To adore the uncreated Mind! [Lady's Book.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FALSE PRIDE.

It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice: for such I hold it to be, at least one description of it. Where it is a weakness it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it is a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community. Like intemperance it is assuming the shape of a national calamity, and merits the severe reflection of every reformer. Thousands who have gone forth as armed knights upon a crusade against manifest evils, have in themselves, been slaves to this insidious enemy! Self-love may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with its nature. In our own country, its chief mischief consists in making labor a degradation, thus striking at the foundation of our prosperous condition as a people. There never was an age, perhaps, where so much scheming was resorted to, to avoid hard work; no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Dindlers above stairs and below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation as the present. The rich man of to-day is the Lazarus of to-morrow! Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master-spirit of the enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison. Ingenuity itself is thunder struck at the countless methods to obtain *soft hands*. Why does this disposition so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health, for it frequently enervates and destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can buy

a hatchet and fell a tree: consequently, the remark being true, it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers "it is not genteel to work." How banefully is this illustrated.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? more seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? is the yard stick more honorable than the jack plane? the goose quill more dignified than the type? Look back twenty or fifty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, and the present time rolling in wealth! or spending his annual income of some three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing *ladies* of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says "it would be ungenteel for ladies to work,"—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable—would feel insulted, if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate about "good society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and the thrifty but imprudent parent dies; and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it; and the gentlemen of course must squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general, substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but what honest labor is becoming daily more and more stigmatised? and what follows? A grovelling imitation from the cellar to the garret! A spirit of extravagance in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the same rapid march that has been commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your "bread by the sweat of your brow." Infect the country—the farmer with the same poison that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico; more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transcendent glory; but like brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment; and as in the case with Spain, sinks into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement—the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind to their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and indolence does more to retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as turning a single valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.—*Baltimore Mon.*

## HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to, addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

## EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.

## ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Portland; and will leave Portland the same evening at 7 o'clock P. M. for Boston; will leave Boston for Portland, every FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.; and Portland for Bangor, every SATURDAY at 6 o'clock A. M. touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head.

On and after Friday, July 7, 1837, the Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will make two trips a week between Hallowell and Portland, leaving Steam Boat Wharf, Hallowell, Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Portland, about 2 hours before the boats leave for Boston. Returning the Steamer Portland will leave Boston every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and the Steamer Bangor every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and put passengers on board the Macdonough for Hallowell on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, to leave Portland at 8 o'clock.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

From Portland to Bangor every Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Tuesday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

## FARE.

From Hallowell to Bath	1 00	AND FOUND.
" " to Hallowell's Point	1 50	
" " to Portland	2 00	
" " to Boston	4 00	
" Bath to Portland	1 50	
" " to Boston	3 50	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

## AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.

I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.

J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.

A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.

W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.

JOHN BARKER, Augusta.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

July 14, 1837.

## HALLOWELL &amp; BOSTON PACKETS, KENNEBEC LINE.



The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wednesday.

Sch. RHINE, Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.  
Sch. CLARISSA, B. L. Hinkley, do.  
Sch. BANNER, E. Coombs, do.

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Escaped from the subscriber on the 26th instant, RUFUS HANSON. Whoever will deliver said Hanson to me shall receive the above reward.

BENJ. RUNNELS, Constable of China.

July 27, 1837.

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## PICKERING'S REPORTS.

VOL. 15 of Pickering's Reports, just received by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

July 21, 1837.

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